Question 1 (10 points)

In terms of violations of the Establishment Clause, which of the following is NOT true about the government's conduct under "Lemon Test?"

Question 1 options:

The government conduct lacks a secular purpose.

The government conduct has the primary effect of advancing or inhibiting religion.

The government's conduct has the effect of coercing someone to support or participate in religion.

The government's conduct fosters an excessive government entanglement with religion.

Question 2 (10 points)

The major governance layers involved in the Olympic Movement include

Question 2 options:

International Olympic Committee

International Sports Federations

National Governing Bodies and National Organizing Committees

All of the above

Question 3 (10 points)

Which of the following is true about the "Contact Sport Exception" of Title IX?

Question 3 options:

Schools must offer contact sports for both sexes.

If a particular sport is offered to one sex but not the other, persons of the excluded sex must be allowed to try out for the existing team, unless the sport is a contact sport.

Contact sports are exempt from Title IX.

None of the above.

Question 4 (10 points)

Which of the following documents codify the bylaws and regulations of the IOC and the IPC and govern the conduct of members of the Olympic and Paralympic Movements?

Question 4 options:

IOC Olympic Charter and IPC Handbook

IOC Constitution and IPC Code of Conduct

Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act

IOC Executive ByLaws and IPC Charter

Question 5 (10 points)

The international federations (IFs), which have the authority to promulgate anti-doping and drug testing rules, have virtually all adopted a uniform anti-doping policy known as _____ operated by an independent agency known as_____.

Question 5 options:

International Drug Testing Protocol and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

World Anti-Doping Code and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

Olympic Anti-Doping Policy and International Doping Agency (IDA)

International Anti-Doping Protocol and World Doping Consortium (WDC)

Question 6 (10 points)

Supreme Court precedent in San Francisco Arts & Athletics, Inc. v. USOC has enabled the USOC to bring trademark infringement claims against unauthorized users of the Olympic symbols without being required to show that the unauthorized use is which of the following?

Question 6 options:

Likely to cause consumer confusion

Licensed

A and B

None of the above

Question 7 (10 points)

The United States revised and updated its governance structure in 2019 to fully integrate Paralympic sports into the Olympic Movement and expand inclusivity for Paralympic athletes which included which of the following

Question 7 options:

A separate entity, USPC (United States Paralympic Committee) was created to oversee Paralympic competition in the U.S.

Dispute resolution for Paralympic athletes was merged with Olympic arbitration procedures

Selection of athletes for Olympic and Paralympic teams was consolidated under the USOC umbrella

USOC was renamed to the USOPC (United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee)

Question 8 (10 points)

U.S. courts are willing to rule on whether the USOC or an American NGB does which of the following?

Question 8 options:

Follows its own rules

Provides appropriate due process

Was not arbitrary or capricious in applying its rules

All of the above

Question 9 (10 points)

In the Pistorius case, why did the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) overturn the IAAF's decision declaring Pistorius ineligible to compete in IAAF-sanctioned track events due to his use of a prosthetic leg?

Question 9 options:

The IAAF had been procedurally unfair in its decision-making process

The IAAF had engaged in disability discrimination against Pistorius in contravention of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The IAAF interpreted its own rule incorrectly and failed to meet its burden of proof

A and C

Question 10 (10 points)

If a college athlete sues her public university claiming a Due Process Clause violation in the way a disciplinary proceeding was

implemented, the majority rule that the court is likely to apply holds that student-athletes _____.

Question 10 options:

Have a protected property interest in future earning potential

Do not have a protected liberty or property interest that generates a right to participate in school athletics

Do not possess constitutional rights to education

Should sue the NCAA for the due process violations, not the university